

DAILY REPORT

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SOUTH ATTEMPTS TO LINK BOMBING WITH NORTH DECRIED

SK172336 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] In connection with the Kimpo airport explosion incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arraigned and interrogated throughout the night 24 Korean compatriots belonging to Chongnyon and Japanese tourists before they left the country. However, having failed to find any suspicion, it allowed them to leave the country. The fascist authorities are maneuvering to stage the anti-North and anticommunist campaign by linking the incident with the North at any cost. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the atrocious act of arraigning and investigating innocent compatriots to attain such an impure aim.

IOC TO DISCUSS SECURITY OF SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK170924 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] It has been reported that a meeting of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Executive Committee which began on 16 September will discuss issues concerning the security of the 1988 Seoul Olympics. IOC sources said security for the Olympics have become a major concern following the bomb blast at Kimpo Airport.

CHON'S REPRESSION AFTER KIMPO BLAST DENOUNCED

SK180807 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Influx of Repressive Orders"]

[Text] As the opening day of the Asian Games is drawing near, South Korea is being turned into a place where terrible fascist repression is rampant. In particular, with the occurrence of the bomb explosion incident at Kimpo airport as the occasion, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has issued new repressive orders in succession, thus driving the South Korean society into a more suffocating atmosphere of terror.

As soon as the bomb explosion incident took place, the Chon Tu-hwan clique issued special order Bongye [flash] Nos. 1 and 2 throughout South Korea and deployed more security forces at every corner in a bid to further strengthen police checks and searches. On 15 September, the fascist clique issued another repressive order to the police calling for further strengthening police checks and security activities.

On 16 September, in the name of the puppet's Seoul City Police Bureau, the fascist clique issued a directive to the police booths in the city calling for further intensifying security. On the same day, the fascist clique, in the name of the puppet police headquarters, issued a crackdown order on those who make and carry Molotov cocktails. Along with this, it issued a special order to the police throughout South Korea to check and search all shops dealing with explosives throughout South Korea.

On the other hand, the puppet Ministry of Home Affairs has issued to all civil defense units throughout South Korea a special security order directing them to report the moves of inhabitants.

Despite the fact that some 20 different kinds of repressive orders have already been issued throughout South Korea thus far, these new additional repressive orders have now been issued. This cannot but be an influx of repressive orders.

In accordance with these repressive orders issued by the fascist clique, all roads leading to Seoul, Kimpo airport, the Asian Games village, hotels, sports stadiums and facilities, and offices of the puppet government are now covered by tightly guarded security nets and barricades. The armed repressive forces guarding these facilities are not only checking those people who come into and go out of these facilities, but are also searching even the pedestrians near them.

The fascist clique is going so far as to search drains, drainpipes, trash cans, ashtrays, flowerpots, and public conveniences near athletic facilities twice or more each day. It is also checking food delivered to the athletes' village. This is indeed a spasmodic and scandalous drama by those who have been driven into extreme terror and uneasiness.

Large-scale international sports games of different types have been held in many countries in the world thus far. However, none of these sports games has witnessed an atmosphere as war-like as that seen in South Korea on the eve of the Asian Games this time in which the terrible emergency security alert and orders have been issued and the frantic racket of repression has been perpetrated.

The people of the world are now condemning the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, saying, "Are the Seoul Asian Games sports games or games of repression?" This is not an incidental occurrence.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's repeated issuance of such repressive orders and its frantic racket in suppressing the people on the eve of the international sports event clearly prove that the military fascist clique has been isolated and rejected by the people and that the Asian Games it is going to hold soon have met with the strong opposition of the people.

At the same time, the Asian Games the puppets are going to hold in Seoul, because of their criminal nature, have met the strong opposition of youth, students, and people in South Korea. How can the South Korean youth, students, and people who have been awakened ideologically look on with folded arms while the Chon Tu-hwan ring tries to utilize the Asian Games to prolong its stay in office and as an obstacle to the independence and democratization of South Korean society?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has no choice but to resort to such repressive measures because it is trying to hold the Asian Games despite the curses of the people and against their will.

In light of the puppets' act, it is clear the rascals are going to deepen the foundation for their dirty, prolonged stay in power by holding the Asian Games at any cost even if the land of South Korea is submerged in a sea of blood. However, it is natural that anything carried out by force and against the will of the people cannot be done smoothly.

The very fact that the puppets must justify the frantic wholesale repression under the pretext of guaranteeing the Asian Games reveals that they are not qualified to host the international games. Even if the puppets manage to hold the Asian Games amid an atmosphere of terror and by force, it will leave only a disgraceful blot in the history of international sports games.

The puppets' racket of repression will only result in further increasing the people's resistance and in further laying bare their dirty appearance to the world.

GROUPS DENOUNCE ASIAD, GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

SK180735 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Approximately 40 democratic organizations, including Christian and human rights organizations, issued a joint statement on 16 September, opposing the Asian Games. In The joint statement, these organizations accused the government of using the Asian Games for impure political ends and then stated that they are opposed to the Asian Games that will be held by the military dictatorial regime even at the cost of lives.

The statement noted a [word indistinct] government is now hatching a political plot to divert public attention from pressing domestic problems. The statement also noted that the Asian Games are to be held at the expense of the poor. It continued to stress the stand of these organizations against Nakasone's visit to Seoul to participate in the opening ceremony of the Asiad, arguing that the Japanese prime minister is the standard bearer of new Japanese militarism.

These democratic organizations denounced the government for threatening to mount a large-scale crackdown on antigovernment personages and democratic forces in connection with the bombing incident at Kimpo Airport.

U.S. USING ASIAD TO INCREASE MILITARY PRESENCE

SK140624 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Unattributed talk: "The U.S. Imperialists Support the Asian Games With Arms"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are frantically and continuously maneuvering to support the Asian Games with arms. A typical example of this is found in the fact that while continuously bringing in naval forces on the eve of the Asian Games, the imperialists have increased their Air Force military capability.

According to a news report, the U.S. imperialists have taken the criminal step of newly activating the 7th Air Force in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have deployed one Air Force division belonging to the 5th Air Force -- whose command post is in Yokota, Japan -- in South Korea. They have decided to newly organize an Air Force unit and deploy it in South Korea. This implies a great increase in the military capability of the U.S. Air Force in South Korea. This is a new step in dangerous maneuvers to increase the offensive capability for northward invasion and to stretch the dark tentacle of aggression to countries beyond ours.

Aiming at starting a war of northward invasion by launching an aerial preemptive strike, the U.S. imperialists have increased the Air Force capability of the occupation forces over the past several months by deploying F-16 fighter bombers in South Korea. They have transferred these planes to the South Korean puppets.

By increasing the level of organization of the Air Force occupying South Korea, they have greatly increased their military capability. At the same time, they are forging ahead with the plan to move B-52 strategic bombers to South Korea from Guam.

The U.S. imperialists have continuously brought naval forces in to stage a large-scale U.S. naval mobile exercise in the East Sea during the Asian Games. On 1 September, the "Carl Vinson," the U.S. imperialists' nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, crawled into Pusan port together with several destroyers, carrying more than 8,000 troops and great quantities of various military hardware, including missiles and fighters. On 5 September, eight warships, including the "Long Beach," the "Vincennes," and the "Merrill," which are the most modern cruisers, and the "(Paguo)," a frigate, crawled into Pusan with the "New Jersey," the largest battleship in the world, as the axis of this group of warships. The warships carry sophisticated missiles, including Tomahawk missiles, and heavily armed helicopters. Furthermore, they have participated in a great deal of combat, including World War II.

Due to such an adventurous military move by the U.S. imperialists, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become further strained. That the U.S. imperialists have increased their Air Force military capability and have continuously brought in naval forces on the eve of the Asian Games blatantly shows that they intend to use these games for maintaining and consolidating the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's military and dictatorial system and as a lever designed to brazenly accelerate overall implementation of their aggressive strategy toward Korea and Asia.

The Asian Games that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique plan to host are not genuine sports games but a political tool designed to support the Chon Tu-hwan ring. As is well known, at a security consultative meeting they held with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the U.S. imperialists held counsel over the matter of greatly increasing military capabilities under the pretext of supporting the Asian Games with strength. They have frantically forged ahead with this plan. As part of this plan, the U.S. imperialists have maneuvered to increase their military capability with the Asian Games as the momentum.

The U.S. imperialists are frantically running amok to stage military exercises and increase Air Force military capability by misusing the Asian Games. This constitutes an act of brazenly provoking us and a threat.

Such a maneuver by the U.S. imperialists with the Seoul Asian games at hand is chiefly aimed at suppressing the struggle of the South Korean students and people, who have risen in the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle, by threatening them. Although the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is wielding bayonets after placing South Korea under the state of emergency martial law, the struggle of the South Korean students and people has become intensified instead of being suppressed.

With the Asian Games as the momentum, the U.S. imperialists have brought in a naval fleet, increased their Air Force military capability, and conducted propaganda on their might. This is an extension of their threatening maneuvers, which they have used as a stereotypical means whenever the mass struggle has accelerated in South Korea and whenever their colonial rule has faced a crisis there.

The U.S. imperialists have raved that their maneuvers to increase their military capability and military exercise rackets are designed to prevent someone from invading the South. However, this is a shield designed to justify an adventurous military act.

This year alone, we have advanced important proposals for stopping military exercises to ease tension and provide an atmosphere for North-South dialogue, for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace, and for holding talks between those in military authority -- between those who hold real power in the military sector in the North and South.

At a time when the situation has become strained because the U.S. imperialists have continuously brought in naval forces and increased their Air Force military capability, the KPA Supreme Command has taken an epochal step for moving more than 150,000 soldiers to great socialist construction sites.

Having refused to accept our peace-loving proposals everytime, the U.S. imperialists have been absorbed in the work of increasing their military capabilities and in war exercises, with the Asian Games as the momentum. Under these circumstances, the Asian Games will leave the most disgraceful stain on sports history.

Depending on strength in our era is an anachronistic illusion. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are trying to misuse the sacred international sports games to perpetuate their colonial occupation of South Korea and to implement the aggressive strategy toward Asia, will never be able to avoid strong denunciation from our people and the people of the world.

SOUTH'S DISMISSAL OF KPA GESTURE 'UNREASONABLE'

SK120743 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 11 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 September commentary: "Will a Crow Sing in the Voice of an Oriole?"]

[Text] As is known, the KPA Supreme Command recently took the important measure of making the KPA combined units, other units, and the Korean People's Security Forces participate en masse in the peaceful construction of the country. Since the decision, huge numbers of KPA forces -- 150,000 strong in fact -- have been taking part in a large-scale move to major fronts of socialist economic construction.

Reflecting the consistent peace-loving stand of our party and the government of the republic as it does, this measure is an epochal measure that can help relax tensions and preserve peace. This measure has provoked great support and sympathy among not only our people, but also among the people of the world.

In spite of this, the South Korean puppets, once again provoking us, are now uttering perverse words. The fact that on 8 September the puppets had NAEWOE News Agency, their own government-sponsored bugler of machinations, paint the large-scale movement of our forces to sites of socialist construction as a disguised peace offensive is a case in point.

It is not because they do not know the measure we have recently taken is an important contribution to relaxing tensions on the Korean peninsula that they said such things. It is nothing but unreasonable obduracy -- designed by the puppets who dream of provoking a new war in South Korea, together the U.S. imperialists, and who find no excuse for advertising the threat of southward invasion -- to cajole, at any cost, people into believing it as if it were true.

While spreading the falsehood of the threat of southward invasion, the puppets are using it as a shield to conceal every aspect of their own traitorous rule. First of all, the puppets are increasing their military forces on a large scale in South Korea under the pretext of a nonexistent threat and are keeping the war powder exercise reeking without letting up.

Under this false billboard, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have recently brought new nuclear weapons and chemical weapons into South Korea, have planned to freshly fabricate the 7th Air Force Command to deploy in South Korea, and have reduced South Korean ports into launching bases for ships belonging to the 7th Fleet.

While the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets harshly suppress the people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, which has been surging further forward with the Asian games approaching, they are trying to cloak their suppression under cover of the threat of southward invasion. Inasmuch as they use the threat of southward invasion as if it was a panacea, there is nothing strange about their refusing to accept our peace-loving proposal at face value.

Whenever we have advanced peace proposals, the puppets have habitually spread black propaganda, persisting in their own perverted theory, without due explanation, that our proposals are merely disguised peace offensives. By no means can a crow sing with an oriole's voice. By blowing the disguised peace of offensive bugle once again through the mouth of their own progovernment news agency, the puppets have openly hinted at their intention to ignore talks between military authorities aimed at relaxing tensions, while at the same time allowing the U.S. troops occupying South Korea to stay, under the pretext of a threat of southward invasion. Once again it has been made clear who it is that genuinely wishes peace on the Korean peninsula and who is scheming to provoke a war there.

If, while we repeatedly put forth peace proposals and take practical measures for detente [wanhwa], the puppets further accelerate war preparations through, they will be unable to avoid denunciation and rejection at home and abroad as war maniacs and destroyers of peace.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR UN

SK171104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-Chu left Pyongyang Wednesday by air to attend the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations and the foreign ministers conference of "Group of 77." It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CZECHOSLOVAK CP DELEGATION

Pak Song-chol Addresses Banquet

SK180443 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK, at the 15 September banquet at the People's Palace of Culture arranged by the WPK Central Committee in honor of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today, we are very happy to sit at this significant gathering together with our close Czechoslovak comrades, who have come to our country with deep friendliness toward our party and people.

Comrade Vasil Bilak came to visit our country with warm friendship and fraternity toward our party and people as the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and people of our two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia have grown on the upswing for the better each day since the visit to Czechoslovakia by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song 2 years ago.

Availing myself of this opportunity, which is brimming over with friendliness, I, authorized by the WPK Central Committee, once again heartily welcome the visit to our country by the CPCZ delegation led by Comrade Vasil Bilak.

Esteemed Comrade Vasil Bilak, our people are well aware that you have made great contributions toward developing the friendly relations between the parties and people of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia. They are also well aware of the sincere efforts you exerted to guide the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his visit to Czechoslovakia in such places as Decin, Prague, (?Hitorovo), and throughout the entire course of his sojourn in your country in particular. They have always had affection for you. So, this time we welcome Comrade Vasil Bilak with particular friendliness.

Frequent mutual visits and contacts between class brothers and friends are beneficial to promoting the victory of the common causes of socialism and communism. The fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and people of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia were further strengthened through the significant meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Gustav Husak and are constantly developing and expanding in all fields.

The ever-deepening cooperative and friendly relations between the WPK and CPCZ have greatly contributed to accelerating the revolution and construction in our two countries and strengthening socialist forces as a whole.

The fraternal Czechoslovak people have defended socialist gains in the past class struggle against enemies within and without, while deepening militant ties with other socialist countries, and have turned their country into a developed, industrialized socialist country by successfully implementing 5-year plans a number of times.

Today, the industrious and wise Czechoslovak people have embarked upon a new march to carry out the high-stage goal of building a developed socialist society. Your 17th CPCZ Congress held last March unfolded a new bright prospect for the Czechoslovak people, who are accelerating the building of a developed socialist society. The Czechoslovak people are now engaged in a successful struggle to implement the Eighth 5-Year Plan presented by the party's 17th Congress.

Our party and people wholeheartedly congratulate the Czechoslovak people on the successes they have attained in their struggle to build a developed socialist society under the leadership of the CPCZ, led by the esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, and heartily wish them greater victory and successes in the future struggle of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people.

While strengthening adventurous maneuvers to increase nuclear arms with a view toward realizing superiority over socialism, the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, are now exacerbating the international situation to the extreme. The present situation requires that all the socialist countries counter the imperialists' reactionary offensive, acting in tandem, by uniting as one.

We fully support the peace initiatives advanced by the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak Government to prevent war and defend peace and socialism in Europe and measures taken to counter the imperialists' maneuvers for war and extend firm solidarity with them.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we also extend our full support for and firm solidarity with the CPSU and the Soviet people who, after advancing peace initiatives to ban nuclear testing, reduce nuclear arms, prevent the militarization of space, and totally abolish nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century, and recently, an initiative measure to unilaterally extend the moratorium on nuclear testing to the beginning of next year, have actively struggled to effect these peace initiatives, also struggling with the parties and people of the European socialist countries, to create nuclear-free zones of peace in various parts of the Balkan peninsula and Europe.

Amid support and encouragement from fraternal socialist countries, including yours, we are firmly defending the East guard post of socialism. To our people, who are struggling for the victory of the socialist cause and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under difficult circumstances in which the country is divided into the North and South and we stand directly face-to-face with the U.S. imperialists, the archvillain of the world reactionaries, the support and encouragement from the fraternal CPCZ and Czechoslovak people has always been a great source of encouragement.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend deep gratitude to the CPCZ and Czechoslovak people who have not only helped our people's revolutionary cause in the past in all sincerity, but who also positively support our people's struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of the country even today.

Today, all our party members and working people, rallying firmly around the party Central Committee led by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, thoroughly embody the lines of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- in all fields to hasten the consummate victory of socialism.

In particular, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership over the revolution and construction has become an important factor enabling us to attain victories and progress without interruption in the struggle for the victory of the socialist cause. Thanks to the dear comrade Kim Chong-il's wise leadership, our party has become more consolidated organizationally and ideologically and has grown as an indomitable rank with unity and cohesion, and the role of its leadership has increased uncommonly as a weapon of the revolution and construction.

During your stay, you will see what our people's acceleration of the socialist march, with their hearts filled with firm faith and optimism in the future and with vigor and passion, has achieved.

The current visit to our country by a high-level CPCZ delegation will serve as an opportunity to help develop the joint struggle to deepen and develop the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two people and for peace and the victory of the socialist cause. Our party and people will, as they have in the past, make positive efforts to strengthen in all aspects the fraternal friendship, unity, and cooperation with your party and people in the joint struggle for peace and the victory of the socialist cause.

Wishing you greater success during your stay in our country, I propose a toast to the indomitable fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties and people of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia; to the long life and good health of esteemed Gustav Husak; to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life and good health of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of the respected Comrade Vasil Bilak; and to the good health of our close Czechoslovak comrades!

Received by Kim Il-song

SK171059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 17 received the delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Comrade Vasil Bilak member of the Presidium, and secretary of the Central Committee of the CCP, on a goodwill visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation -- Jaromir Obzina, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier and chairman of the State Commission for the Development of Science and Technology and Investment; Vaclav Sipek, member of the CCP Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Bohemian provincial party committee; Jaroslav Prokopec, Bohemia minister of public health; Vladimir Kocandrle, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and director of the experimental medical institute [name and title as received]; Frantisek Chlad, vice-director of a department of the CCP Central Committee -- and the suite.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Nam-ki, members and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, were on hand. Czechoslovak Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Vaclav Herman was also present.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Vasil Bilak presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song in the name of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

BULGARIANS ARRIVE FOR CONSULTATIVE MEETING

SK151030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Georgi Karamanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Pyongyang today by air to attend the 16th meeting of the inter-governmental economic, scientific and technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Si-hak, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vacil Hubchev.

VICE PREMIER MEETS HUNGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER

SK130659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin met and had a friendly conversation with Hungarian Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi and his party at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on September 12. Present on the occasion were Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong, Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u and Hungarian ambassador to Korea Janos Taraba.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ITALIAN DELEGATION

SK121036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 12 received Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations, and his party on a visit to our country. On hand was Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a warm and friendly conversation with the guests. They presented a gift to him. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION

SK131056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] headed by Asrat Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee, on a visit to our country. Present there were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. On hand was Fisseha Geda, Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation conveyed a gift of Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VENEZUELAN CP DELEGATION

SK162239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Communist Party of Venezuela headed by general secretary of its Central Committee Alonso Ojeda Olachea on a visit to Korea. Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Han Si-hae, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, were on hand.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a dinner for the guests.

PYONGYANG ATTACKS NEW U.S. ENVOY TO ROK

SK130008 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] According to a Seoul news broadcast, Reagan, war boss of the U.S. imperialists, on 10 September nominated a fellow named James R. Lilley to be the new U.S. ambassador to Seoul. This fellow has reportedly made a career of service in the U.S. CIA, which makes a business of machinations and murder, for 27 years. The fact that the U.S. imperialists have nominated a fellow who has served as a CIA agent for a long time to be a U.S. ambassador to Seoul indicates that the U.S. imperialists are about to further strengthen intelligence and machination activity in South Korea to keep their colonial rule, which is now beset by crisis, functioning.

Calls Senate Comments 'Provocative'

SK180049 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] According to a report, James R. Lilley, newly appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Seoul, made absurd and provocative remarks to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Raving about the stereotypical theory of the threat of southward invasion at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he stated that the U.S. forces in South Korea are a so-called restraint.

The provocative remarks of the new U.S. ambassador are designed to legalize the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and to shift responsibility for aggravating tension onto us. His remarks are nothing new. It is clear to everyone that he could make no other remarks, being merely an errand boy serving the U.S. imperialists' invasion.

However, the fact that he babbled that South Korean, security should not be linked to the issue of human rights aroused particular indignation among the people.

POLICE ON POSSIBLE CULPRITS IN AIRPORT BOMBING

SK180108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Kang Min-chang, director of the National Police Headquarters, said yesterday that investigation authorities have not ruled out the possibility of involvement by international terrorists or Japanese leftists in the bomb attack at Kimpo International Airport.

"Therefore, it is feared that the investigation will take a long time," the police chief noted during a call on opposition New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u yesterday.

Home Minister Kim Chong-ho and Kang paid a visit to Yi.

The minister was appointed on Aug. 26.

Kang said that investigation authorities had collected 28 kinds of materials at the scene of the incident. They included Japan-made items.

Student Involvement Ruled Out

SK180902 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] The office in charge of investigating the bombing incident at Kimpo Airport on 17 September directed Song Hak-chun, chief of detectives, at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, to go to the Main Press Center -- where reporters obtain their necessary information concerning the Asian Games -- to explain the bombing incident to the foreign correspondents.

Questioned by (Schwarter Tenbrock), correspondent for the West German news agency DPA, about whether students were involved in the bombing incident, Chief Song said: "The possibility of radical students' involvement in the bombing incident does not exist in view of the fact that the assembling of the "Composition C4" explosive requires a highly skilled hand and the boldness to target people randomly as its victims."

POLICE SEARCH CAMPUSES OF 111 UNIVERSITIES

SK180103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The police conducted search operations on campuses of 111 universities and colleges across the nation Tuesday night and early yesterday morning, collecting some 6,000 pieces of demonstration goods, including Molotov cocktails.

As a part of strengthened vigilance against possible terrorist attacks, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau crisscrossed sports facilities and other related facilities of the Asian Games Tuesday night.

It was intended to protect athletes and sports officials from such attacks as last Sunday's bombing at Kimpo International Airport.

The police also conducted a nationwide check on the streets Tuesday to arrest those carrying explosive devices or petrol bombs. Some 1,100 street gangsters and blacklisted people were caught in the checks, but no one was found possessing dangerous materials.

In the simultaneous search operations on university campuses, the police collected 130 Molotov cocktails and some 6,000 pieces of goods used for students demonstrations.

With three days to go before the opening of the Asian Games, a high-ranking police official said that search operations on 18 universities in Seoul and two universities in Kwangju were conducted, backed up by search warrants issued by the courts.

PRC WELCOMED TO ASIAD; IOC ON BOMBING

SK170941 Seoul YONHAP in English 0937 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP) -- Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee (SAGOC), said Wednesday that China's participation in the Seoul Asiad will deepen understanding and friendship between South Korea and China.

In a press conference held at the main press center near the Olympic stadium, Pak said that China sent its sports delegation -- the largest ever participating in the 10th Asiad [as received] -- to Seoul in the spirit of the Olympic charter, despite the fact that Seoul and Beijing do not have diplomatic ties. He said that Chinese sports delegation, whose country will host the 11th Asiad in 1992, expressed much interest in the Seoul Asiad.

Despite the bomb blast that killed five and injured more than 30 at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport on Sunday, international sports officials, including International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch, have not any doubt about Korea's ability to safely stage the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, he said. The officials expressed the hope that such an incident will not occur again in the future.

He said that terrorist attacks have not occurred in Korea as often as in Europe and that there have never been any serious attacks affecting international events held in Korea. Pak pointed out that the terrorist who planted the bomb at Kimpo airport were unable to break through the security system set up at the airport and left the bomb outside the airport building.

As of Wednesday, 4,763 athletes representing 26 nations had submitted final entry forms. Iraq is expected to send in its final form belatedly. Thirty countries submitted preliminary entry forms. Two of the countries participating in the Asiad -- China and Bhutan -- do not have diplomatic relations with South Korea, Pak said. Under pressure from North Korea to boycott the Seoul Asiad, five member countries of the Olympic Council of Asia -- Afghanistan, Laos, Vietnam, Mongolia and South Yemen -- will not participate in the games, he said.

THIRD PRC GROUP OF 138 ATHLETES ARRIVES FOR ASIAD

SK180354 SEoul YONHAP in English 0345 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP) -- A 138-member Chinese contingent arrived here Thursday to compete in the 10th Seoul Asian Games.

The Chinese mission, headed by Yuan Weimin, is the third Chinese group to arrive in Seoul. They came aboard a chartered flight from Beijing. A total of 520 Chinese athletes and officials will compete in the Seoul Asiad.

Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport in western Seoul, Yuan told reporters that the Chinese will do their best to get good results in the Seoul Asiad. He also said that China will place first priority in the 1990 Beijing Asiad on perfect sports facilities.

The 154-member first group, led by Ji Mingtao, assistant chief of the Chinese delegation, and the 188-member second group, headed by Li Furong and Zu Yinsheng, flew into Seoul aboard a chartered Chinese plane last Friday and Monday, respectively.

Around Sept. 27, the last batch of the Chinese Asiad team, will arrive to compete in the events of judo and athletics. The last group comprising 104 athletes and 34 officials will vie in badminton, wrestling, women's basketball, men's and women's volleyball and archery.

Six other countries -- Iraq, Japan, Singapore, Lebanon, Hong Kong and Jordan -- are scheduled to send their Asiad teams to Seoul Thursday afternoon.

PRC, TAIWAN SPORTS OFFICIALS ON MUTUAL COMPETITION

Taiwan Wants To Rejoin OCA

SK180832 Seoul YONHAP in English 0822 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP) -- Henry Hsu, the Taiwanese member of the International Olympic Committee, said Thursday that Taiwan intends to participate in the 1990 Beijing Asiad, if his country is permitted to rejoin the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA). Hsu made the remarks Thursday afternoon, when he flew into Seoul at the invitation of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee to observe the 10th Asiad. Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport west of Seoul, he told reporters that his country is ready to participate in any international sports events, whether or not Beijing sends its sports delegation to such events.

On Monday, He Zhenliang, an executive member of China's National Olympic Committee, said that if Taiwan was readmitted to the OCA they would be invited to participate in the 1990 Games, if they would agree to compete as China-Taipei. He went on to say that Taiwan submitted its application for re-entry into the OCA two years ago. He continued, however, that he doesn't know the reason why the application is still pending after two years.

He also expressed a hope that the 1986 Seoul Asiad is a success.

PRC Official on Taiwan Move

SK130959 Seoul YONHAP in English 0942 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP) -- A door has opened part way, paving the way for competition between Taiwan and mainland China in international sports events.

Ranking sports officials from both countries confirmed at news conferences here on Thursday that their countries intend to hold sports exchanges in the future.

Henry Heng Hsu, who represents Taiwan at International Olympic Committee's (OCA's) [as received] executive committee meetings, said that his country has already applied for Olympic Council of Asia [OCA] membership and is ready to comply with IOC decisions and rules at international sports meets. Hsu flew into Seoul Thursday to attend the OCA general meeting at the invitation of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee. He made the remarks at a press conference at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport.

Taiwan, which broke away from the OCA, has never participated in sports competitions held in Asia under OCA supervision. Its withdrawal from the council created a major stumbling block in sports exchanges between Beijing and Taipei.

In a press conference held earlier in the day, He Zhenliang, China's IOC member, said that his country would not oppose Taiwan's bid to regain membership in the OCA if it competes under the name "Chinese Taipei" instead of the "Republic of China," and if it uses the IOC banner and song instead of its national flag and anthem at international sport events. He also said that China will fully support Taiwan's bid to participate in the 1990 Beijing Asian Games. His remarks are interpreted here as a major change in Beijing's sports policy toward Taiwan.

If Taiwan is readmitted to the OCA at the council meeting in Seoul, it could serve as a turning point in sports exchanges between Beijing and Taipei, diplomatic sources here said.

Hsu said that Taiwan would participate in the 1990 Beijing Asiad whether or not it receives an invitation from Beijing.

PRO-PYONGYANG KOREANS IN JAPAN ARRIVE FOR ASIAD

SK171200 Seoul YONHAP In English 1157 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP) -- A total of 174 Korean residents of Japan arrived here Wednesday in three groups to watch the 10th Asian Games, scheduled to begin on Saturday. They are members of the pro-Pyongyang Association of Korean Residents in Japan. They are 20 residents from Fukuoka, 89 from Osaka and 65 from Tokyo.

During their four-day stay here, the Koreans also plan to visit the national cemetery, the national museum, the Korean folk village and their relatives.

The number of Koreans who have visited here as members of the pro-Pyongyang association has reached 40,800 since the association began the homeland visiting project in 1975.

LATE REPORT: CALLER WARNS OF 'ANOTHER BATTLE'

OW181329 Tokyo KYODO in English 1325 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 KYODO -- A man calling himself a member of an organization to destroy the 1988 Olympic Games made a phone call to the Seoul Bureau of KYODO News Service Thursday night, saying his group is planning another terrorist bomb attack similar to Sunday's explosion at Kimpo International Airport.

"Another battle will be staged before September 25 unless students and other democratic people now under detention are released," the unidentified man said.

Five people, all South Koreans, were killed and more than 30 others injured in the terrorist attack at the airport, which was believed to be sabotage against the Asian Games beginning here Saturday. But police regard the phone call as a hoax like the one made to local newspapers on the day of the airport bombing, in which a man threatened to destroy the Olympic stadium and press center.

HUN SEN MESSAGE TO UN ON ASSEMBLY OPENING

BK171258 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Sep (SPK) -- Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent the following message to UN Secretary General Perz de Cuellar and the President of the 41st U.N. General Assembly Session H. Rasheed Chowdhury:

On behalf of the government and people of the PRK, we would like to extend, on the occasion of the 41st UN General Assembly session, to Your Excellencies our warmest greetings and best wishes for success in your efforts for world peace. The Cambodian people, like the other peoples in the world, want peace and hail your efforts, and those made by the heads of states, in protecting mankind from an eventual nuclear catastrophe. This is why, we voice full support for the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, and for those taken by the socialist countries to submit to the current UN General Assembly session the draft resolution on the creation of an integral system of international security.

These decisions confer upon 1986, the International Year of Peace, a particular significance. Particularly, the peoples in Asia and Pacific regions fully support the historic speech made by M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 28 July 1986 at Vladivostok, in which a new and bold initiative based on the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence was put forth to promote new equitable relations in Asia and the Pacific through a process of dialogues as in Helsinki.

Cherishing peace, stability and cooperation in the region, the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam have taken steps to open negotiations with the neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, particularly with the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, to create an atmosphere of confidence, and mutual understanding, and to achieve a genuine, lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Moreover, we wish to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China, which constitutes an important factor for peace and stability in Asia. Clearly, the present complex situation in Southeast Asia is not due to the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people have suffered so much in their recent history: The colonialist exploitation and repression in their struggle for independence against the fascist occupation, then the U.S. aggression with B-52 carpet-bombings, and lately the horror and systematic massacre under the genocidal Pol Pot-leng Sary regime, supported by the expansionists and hegemonists.

Saved from extermination in 1979 by the fraternal armed forces of Vietnam, who came at Cambodia's call, the Cambodian people have survived and rebuilt their devastated country while fighting against an undeclared war waged by imperialists and expansionists who use Thai territory as sanctuaries and the remnants of the bloody army of Pol Pot and his associates as instruments to destabilize our young people's republic. Enjoying strong support from its entire people, firm solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, wide support from the peace- and justice-loving forces and the international assistance, including humanitarian aid from a number of UN organizations, the PRK has constantly advanced with considerable progress, and controls the whole territory.

Its legitimate government has assumed, with competence, the responsibility as the sole, authentic representative of the Cambodian people. Thanks to the constant growth of our country, the PRK and the SRV have so far made five annual and partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia and will complete it by 1990. Aware of its responsibility toward the Cambodia people and concerned for quickly relieving them of sufferings, the PRK Government has stated its willingness to enter talks with groups or individuals of the opposition Khmers on the basis of the elimination of the criminal Pol Pot clique so as to achieve a policy of national reconciliation. In the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the situation in Cambodia, one can obviously see sharp contrasts between two stances. The three Indochinese countries, with their stance reaffirmed at the recent 13th conference of their foreign ministers, demand that the Pol Pot clique be eliminated -- a demand that conforms with the wish of all people of conscience--and declare the date for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. Meanwhile, the other side, with its stance, insists on the withdrawal while refusing to dissociate themselves from the Pol Pot clique. This unacceptable position is the core of the so-called "eight-point proposal" advanced on 17 March 1986 which is, in fact, aimed at abolishing the PRK Government and bringing the genocidal Pol Pot clique, under the mask of the coalition government, back to Cambodia. Polpotists must be tried as suggested by some eminent lawyers and political personalities and hanged as demanded by the Cambodian people themselves at the 1979 tribunal in Phnom Penh, at which the genocidal clique was sentenced to death.

The decision of the recent Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries in Harare to leave the Cambodian seat in the movement vacant is correct, just, realistic and full of good-will.

It is a high time for the United Nations, on the basis of respect for the legitimate rights of the Cambodian people, to oust the criminal Polpotists from the seat that they have usurped with the support of certain powers. Such a flagrant clique must be wiped out of the UN annals. We will be grateful to you if this message is circulated as an official document of the current UN General Assembly.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN FETES OUT-GOING SOVIET ENVOY

BK170803 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday evening, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, at the reception room of the Council of Ministers in Vientiane. The ambassador called on him to bid farewell before departing for home after concluding his diplomatic mission in our country after nearly 6 years.

In an intimate atmosphere filled with close friendship, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Kaysone Phomvihan wholeheartedly hailed the success scored by Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko in tirelessly carrying out his diplomatic assignments in Laos for nearly 6 years. He noted that the success has significantly contributed to developing and strengthening the time-honored friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries. General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan took the opportunity to wish the ambassador a safe trip home and success in his new assignment. Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko thanked General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan for his warm wishes and expressed profound gratitude to the Lao party, state, and people for having helped him to brilliantly fulfill his diplomatic mission here.

PHOUN SIPASEUT REPORTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK170902 Vientiane Domestic Service in lao 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] At 1530 on 15 September, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs ministers, who led the LPDR delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe 1-7 September, reported to the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers on the success of the summit.

Phoun Sipaseut reported briefly that the movement has increasingly strengthened its unification as can be seen from its opposition to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and Zionism. The movement also shows its unification on the issue of peace and international security, especially by expressing grave concern over a nuclear war, which may be caused by the current arms race. At the same time, the movement also supported and hailed the Soviet initiatives on a gradual arms reduction until the end of the century. It hailed the Soviet decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to the beginning of 1987. It called on the United States to cooperate with the Soviet Union by halting nuclear arms test.

With regard to the situation in South Africa, especially the struggle of the South African people against the apartheid regime, the struggle of the Namibian people against the Pretoria apartheid regime for national independence, and the struggle by the frontline states against the threats, aggression, and sabotage perpetuated by the Pretoria apartheid regime, the movement unanimously supported these struggles and directly condemned the South African apartheid regime and the governments of some Western countries that support and protect it by refusing to implement economic sanctions against it.

As for the prominent regional problems, for instance those in Central America, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East, the movement was unified in supporting the struggles of the Nicaraguan, Libyan, Palestinian, and Arab peoples in the land occupied by Israel against the interference and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists. The movement also expressed strong support to national liberation movements throughout the world against the remnants of colonialism. With regard to the debt problems of the developing countries, the summit thought that such debts can be paid off only when the debtor countries are consistently and rigorously developed. In addition, an appropriate agreement must be reached between the debtor and creditor countries. As for the current world economic problem, the movement unanimously considered the current international economic relations to be plagued with a serious crisis. At the same time, it reiterated that colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, interference in other countries' internal affairs, apartheid, Zionism, racism, external aggression, occupation, exploitation, expansion, hegemonism, and sabotage are all basic obstacles to the economic liberation of the developing countries.

Faced with the difficulty of setting up a new international economic order due to the obstruction of certain imperialist and capitalist countries, the movement deemed it necessary, at present, to strengthen economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries and between the nonaligned countries and other developing countries. After hearing the report by Phoun Sipaseut, the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers highly valued the success of the Eighth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which was held in a frontline state in southern Africa -- the center of the struggle of the peoples in that region against apartheid, which is considered a crime against mankind and a threat against peace and international security. This glorious success not only shows that the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement have been triumphantly preserved and protected, but it also reaffirms that the movement is following a path conforming to the aspirations of the epoch.

NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR ELECTRIC COMPANY

BK161131 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Feature article: "Lao Electric Company"]

[Text] The Lao Electric Company, like other state enterprises, is actively carrying out an experiment on implementing the new economic management mechanism -- a new, difficult and complex task. However, through experimentation this new system is gradually proving effective. The ultimate purpose of implementing the new mechanism by this company, which is composed of interlinked components, is to produce and sell electricity for the requirements of the country's economic and social development and for export. The requisitioning of salaries for fraternal cadres is based on the value of the ultimate product of each cadre calculated on the basis of the kilowatt per hour a cadre has produced. As stated by Khammon Phonkeo, head of the board of directors of the Lao Electric Company, after conducting a reasonable study the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, in formulating the wage scale in relation to one's ultimate productivity for the company, has fixed 1 kip for each 10 kilowatt-hours produced from the Nam Ngum Dam. For example, in August the Nam Ngum Dam produced 97 million Kwh. The company thus received the salary of 9.7 million kip for August.

Meanwhile, work planning serves to measure labor consumption -- the main factor for regulating wages for production units. The formulation of work planning is based on the median level of labor.

Regarding complete circle [vong pit] production, it is necessary to set projections for each labor unit and for each product prior to calculating ultimate productivity or expected totals. Work targets may be set by determining how many days or hours it will take to finish a product. For example, the Nam Ngum hydroelectric power control unit must produce 2,465,000 Kwh per day. In other words, 1 million Kwh will require 9 hours and 45 minutes to produce. Through this practice the company has achieved progress by leaps and bounds. All cadres and workers have had a higher sense of responsibility and have positively and offensively taken part in the production of enterprises. Comrade Somlit, head of the Phontong power distribution station, said: Since the implementation of the new mechanism everyone is active in work. Those who are already active and producing more than others are earning more income.

XIENG KHOUANG STUDIES DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK160158 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Since early this month, the propaganda and training committee of Xieng Khouang Province has organized lectures on the significance of the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress. The lectures were organized after the entire province had completed the significant political life campaigns to study and contribute views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee. So far, the lectures have been organized on more than 10 occasions in various production bases, services, factories or plants, and educational institutes in the municipal areas of Xieng Khouang Province. In the next stage, the lectures will be organized in various district towns as well as in various agricultural settlements throughout the province in order to help the cadres, party members, combatants, state employees, workers, and people of various tribes profoundly understand the significance of the Fourth Party Congress which will be held in the near future.

KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE ASSESSES POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

BK171204 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A 3-day conference held by the party executive committee of Khammouane Province to observe and assess the result of provincial life campaigns ended on 13 September. More than 100 cadres and party members representing various districts, production units, and factories and plants in the province attended the conference. They made observations on, and assessed the results of, the concretization of the party's important political life campaigns. They also assessed the implementation of the two strategic tasks in the province and laid out methods for boosting socialist emulation movements in coordination with fulfillment of the province's plan for the 2d half of 1986. On this occasion, the participants voted for full and alternate members of Khammouane Province's delegation to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON TRADE CONCESSIONS TO U.S.

BK170650 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[16 September statement by Kasit Phirom, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Department; given in Bangkok -- recorded]

[Text] This month the U.S. Government and the U.S. Congress are to consider the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] to developing countries, including Thailand. In deciding whether to increase, cut, or retain the GSP for Thailand, the United States has set as a condition Thailand's granting of certain concessions in areas of U.S. interest, namely: Our tax on certain U.S. products such as soybeans, and expanded legal protection and the use of legal measures to protect intellectual property. As a result of this U.S. condition, it is necessary for the Thai Government to decide whether or not we will comply, and what will be involved if the answer is yes.

After consultations with other government agencies concerned, the Foreign Ministry submitted a proposal to this morning's cabinet meeting. The Cabinet's decision can be summed up as follows: We are ready to respond in principle to the demands of the United States on three issues. They are: Amendment of our copyright law to match the obligations we have with the United States under the bilateral friendship and economic relations treaty so that it will cover copyright or intellectual property that must be covered or protected. Secondly, the soybean product import policy and associated measures will be revised so that the quota system will be replaced by an import tariff. Thirdly, a bill on protection of trademarks will be proposed to the Thai Parliament within 6 months.

COMMERCE MINISTER ON TRADE PROBLEMS WITH U.S.

BK180836 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Sep 86

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro on Tuesday raised various trade problems between Thailand and the United States during a meeting with the American ambassador to Thailand, William Brown. Issues discussed included the United States Farm Act which has an impact on Thailand's exports of rice and sugar.

During the meeting, Police Captain Surat asked the American envoy to convey the Thai message to Washington on the Farm Act's impact on Thai rice trade in the international market. He said that the subsidies provided under the Farm Act's rice provisions have depressed world rice prices and credit sales offered by the United States Commodity Credit Corporation. [sentence as heard] Police Captain Surat said that the subsidies provided for rice export benefit only 10,000 American farmers while 35 million Thai farming families have been adversely affected by the policies. He pointed out the unfair practice of the United States regarding sales to Latin American countries and the Middle East at lower price because Thai farmers have not received government assistance. At the same time, he said the United States rice pricing seems to be predatory.

Police Captain Surat also raised the problems of United States sugar sale to China, up to 140,000 tons, at a lower price.

He protested to the envoy that the United States should refrain from market dumping by releasing more sugar from its stockpile until world prices for the commodity have improved. At the same time, he asked the United States to reconsider increasing the import quota allocation because Thailand received a quota for only 21,000 tons this year.

Police Captain Surat also raised the problem in maize trade competition which has become a major concern for Thailand as it has to follow the United States price trend. The commerce minister, however, pointed out that U.S. maize sales to Taiwan, South Korea and the Philippines under long-term credit are causing difficulties to Thailand's exports of the crop.

He also brought to the attention of the United States envoy the difficulties for Thai food products to enter the United States market. American Customs and Food and Drug Administration authorities have set the rules for Thai food products to be put on the retention list.

The envoy pledged to bring up this issue for talks with authorities concerned in Washington.

VNA REPORTS HANDOVER OF MIA REMAINS TO U.S.

OW171608 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 17 -- A representative of the Vietnamese office for seeking missing personnel today handed over the remains of one American serviceman who died during the Vietnam war to a representative of the U.S. Government. The U.S. representative thanked the Vietnamese Government for its humane policy toward the seeking of Americans missing in action during the Vietnam war.

VNA REPORTERS REPORTEDLY TO COVER SEOUL GAMES

OW171439 Tokyo KYODO in English 1434 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 17 KYODO -- Two Vietnamese reporters left Vietnam for South Korea Wednesday to cover the upcoming Asian Games, sources here said. It is the first visit to South Korea by Vietnamese journalists since Vietnam was unified in 1975.

Vietnam has joined North Korea in boycotting the Asian Games, but the dispatch of the two journalists has fueled speculation that it may take part in the 1988 Olympics, also scheduled to be held in Seoul. The two reporters, from the official VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY (VNA), were traveling to Seoul via Bangkok. The two will be traveling in South Korea as part of a delegation of journalists sponsored by OANA, a regional news exchange organization in Asia.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN EDITIORTAL ON PARTY UNITY

BK161633 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 15 Sep 86

["Recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Unity Within the Party"]

[Text] Unity is a valuable tradition and also the original source of strength for our party. The party and esteemed Uncle Ho have pointed out that we must preserve unity and singlemindedness within the party as we do the apple of our own eyes and must always strive to enhance unity within the party. This is because only when there are unity and singlemindedness within the party can the party control the minds of the collective, uphold the experience and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members, and make the entire party as well as each party organization truly a center or a nucleus through which the masses are united and guided to implement all revolutionary tasks successfully.

The self-criticism and criticism drive recently conducted in the entire party shows that wherever there is high unity and singlemindedness within the party, the unit concerned also displays high unity and singlemindedness and is able to implement successfully all its assigned missions. Conversely, wherever there is a lack of unity within the party, the unit concerned also displays a lack of unity, poor discipline, and numerous negative phenomena and is unable to fulfill its assigned missions.

It is necessary to promote close unity within the party, especially unity based on party members' high awareness of revolutionary goals and ideals, of the lines and standpoints of the party, of the tasks of the revolution and of the unit itself, and of responsibilities as party members. All party members must be loyal to revolutionary undertakings, put the interests of the party and the collective above their personal interests, always attentively care for the party's leadership power, and regard the building of internal unity and singlemindedness both as their duty and as a matter of maintaining their lofty political ethics and qualities.

We absolutely should not regard as unity those phenomena such as ganging up, helping one another conceal shortcomings, deceiving higher echelons and the masses, and creating a false facade of unity. Those involved are nothing more than a group of people colluding with one another in holding sway and manipulating the masses.

Regularly conducting self-criticism and criticism frankly and seriously and improving the combative character of party activities are very important for promoting increased internal unity. All party members, whatever their positions, must steel themselves in all respects in a serious and exemplary manner. They must uphold a sense of frugality, incorruptibility, justice, and impartiality and must resolutely struggle against all indications of individualism, opportunism, self-betterment, jealousy over positions, officialism, bureaucratism, haughtiness, paternalism, and a bureaucratic and militaristic attitude. These are the root causes of many negative phenomena inside the party, creating disunity and division, harming the leadership of party organizations and discrediting party members before the masses.

Experience obtained from the recent criticism drive also shows that the main reasons for the prolonged lack of unity and singlemindedness within the party are that there are disunity and envious feelings among unit leaders and commanders and that they have failed to respect the rules on party building, to develop a democratic spirit in party activities, and to constantly observe the patterns of self-criticism and criticism, especially in those party chapters and party organizations with members serving as high-ranking cadres.

This is because in these units, those party members holding high positions have refused to mingle with their organizations and to place themselves under the close management and education of their respective party chapters. They have become subjective and arrogant, have overlooked the leadership role of the collective, and have refused to listen to the opinions of party members, thus causing lower echelons to disrespect higher echelons and higher echelons to distrust lower echelons and the internal ranks to become disunited.

Building unity within the party is the duty of all party members. However, the role played by party committee members, party committee secretaries, unit commanders, and those party members serving as key cadres is of decisive importance. Unit commanders and party committee secretaries must serve as a central point of unity and must be able to rally all party members around them. Unit commanders and party committee secretaries must take the initiative in dealing with and resolving satisfactorily the relationship between leadership and command and must be determined to overcome the practice of giving consideration or favor to certain persons as this will lead to lowering the role of party organizations.

While trying to perform their duties and functions in an exemplary manner, those party members serving as key cadres must attach importance to the learning of principles in party character. As a top leader of his unit who is performing his duties assigned to him by the party committee echelon concerned, a party member serving as a cadre-in-charge must steel himself voluntarily and must be modest in learning from others. He must not rely on his authority to overlook the organization, disassociate himself from party character, and limit the role of party leadership as this will affect internal unity.

Building unity within the party must not be separated from building the close relationship between party organizations and the masses.

All party committee echelons must clearly realize the importance of promoting democracy and must support the system under which the masses contribute their critical opinions about leadership and training to party members. They must listen respectfully and attentively to all constructive opinions of the masses and must correct their shortcomings as advised. Only by so doing can they make the masses confident in and attached to the party while trying to perform satisfactorily all assigned missions with a high sense of responsibility.

The unity within the party is a decisive factor for building solidarity within units. Every party member must strive to cultivate his qualities as a communist and must attentively care to foster and build a true unity within the party, between the party and the masses, between higher echelons and lower echelons, and between cadres and combatants. They must strive to build their unit into a bloc of united minds and deeds and must turn it into a great strength capable of overcoming all difficulties and ordeals and fulfilling successfully all missions.

VCP MEMBERS NOT 'TO INDULGE IN PRIVATE TRADE'

BK180034 Hong Kong AFP in English 0027 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 17 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Communist Party members have been told by the party's Central Committee here that they must stop indulging in private and illegal trade. In a directive published Wednesday in the daily newspaper HANOI MOI, the capital's leaders said "party members are no longer allowed to indulge in private trade" and added that those running shops must "turn towards family cottage industries or service."

Party members whose families live by private trade must also "persuade their families to find other occupations," the directive added. But it acknowledged that some party members, facing economic difficulties, had indulged in small-time trading and allowed them to continue doing so temporarily. In the face of numerous economic difficulties it was necessary to encourage party members to "develop gardening, animal breeding and family cottage industries," the directive said.

Average wages scarcely allow workers, even in the best of cases, to feed themselves for more than one week a month. Most of the country's urban population, party members included, supplement their wages through small-time trading skirting the edges of legality if not totally outside the law, observers said. But the directive said there were certain boundaries that a good Communist must never cross. "Party members must not have illegal revenues," nor profit from overseas trips by indulging in commerce, the directive said.

BORDER DEFENSE FORCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESSES

BK170717 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] After completing various party chapter congresses in August, basic unit and higher level party organizations of the Border Defense Force have held party congresses in accordance with the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee directive.

Despite its busy tasks supervising various border defence units' combat readiness, improving defense measures to oppose the enemy's new scheme and actions along the border areas, and enhancing leadership organization and strength in accordance with the party directive, the Border Defense Force party organization has consistently carried out its tasks effectively, assigning comrades in its standing body and other party committees' members to help organize and supervise party organization congresses at various levels, especially key party organizations having many pressing problems.

The Border Defense Force party committee has selected Border Defense unit No 1 as the pilot unit for the organization of party congresses. The unit's experience will form the basis upon which other party organizations will draw.

As of 30 August, various Border Defense Force basic and higher level party organizations had completed their congresses, meeting all requirements set forth by the force's party committee. Elections of party committees and delegations to attend party organization congresses at high levels have been correctly carried out in accordance with the set standards and regulations.

Young party members at basic party organizations now account for 38.8 percent, most of them were elected to the party committees for the first time; while young party members who were elected to party organizations at higher levels account for 48.6 percent. The average age of the party committees is 2-3 years younger than in previous committees. Many party committees' members are young, but they have been trained comprehensively and formed by ordeals, combat, and difficult tasks.

Comrades selected to attend party organizations congresses at higher levels are those who have acquired fine qualities and capabilities, symbolizing the revolutionary impetus and the party organization's intelligence. Three of them are heroes of the People's Armed Forces and are holding command positions at key military units.

HA TRUNG DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK151534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Ha Trung District, Thanh Hoa Province, recently held the 14th district party organization congress. The congress carefully discussed the party Central Committee's political report and made many suggestions concerning the assessment of the situation and economic development orientations for the next 5 years. The congress also unanimously noted the successes of the party organization during the last term of office in leading the district people to overcome all objective and subjective difficulties and in enabling Ha Trung District, which had originally been a weak and lagging unit, to achieve considerable results in production and life betterment.

In the past few years, Ha Trung District has come to better realize its special characteristic of production instability in the 10th-month crop season; and consequently, it has concentrated guidance, labor, capital, and technical supplies on carrying out intensive cultivation and increasing crop output in the 5th-month crop season. The district's 5th-month spring rice output has increased from 23 quintals per hectare in 1983 to 29 quintals in 1985 and 35 quintals in 1986, attaining the province's average and equal to the annual output of previous years.

The congress pointed out a number of shortcomings that must be promptly overcome. The district has yet to realize production in the 10th-month crop season. Only poor results have been achieved in tapping the economic potentials of hilly and forested areas. In particular, the population growth rate still remains high -- over 2 percent -- and, as a result of this, although production has developed, the district people's living conditions are still unstable. Some 15-20 percent of the families in the district are experiencing difficulties in their daily life.

After adopting the goals of socioeconomic development in the next 3 years, the congress devoted much time to discussing ways to realize these goals. The delegates concentrated on discussing methods for ensuring that by 1988, the district will produce 40,000 metric tons of grain. Along with making more investments in water conservancy to control drought and waterlogging during the 10th-month crop season and rationally rearranging the crop schedule and seed cultivation pattern, the district will uphold the spirit of self-reliance and organize forces to produce coal, lime, fertilizer, and apatite ore in support of intensive crop cultivation. The congress pointed out in its resolution: To ensure 20-30 kg of lime for each 360 square meters of ricefield to neutralize soil acidity, the district will expand the operation of the local coal enterprise and supply the cooperatives with adequate coal for producing lime.

AUSTRALIADEFENSE CHIEF SAYS NO NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCIDENTS

BK170935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Beazley, says there has been no nuclear weapons accidents in Australian waters nor, as far as the government is aware, have there been any in South Pacific waters. Answering a question on notice in Parliament, Mr Beazley said the United States Navy had acknowledged that during the 20 years to 1985, its nuclear weapons accident reporting system had received 630 reports of mishaps. The defense minister said that of these only two could be properly classified as nuclear weapons accidents, and those involved the loss of weapons at sea -- one in the Western Pacific, and the other in the North Atlantic. Mr Beazley said more than half of the reported mishaps involved dummy weapons used for training purposes and the remainder were minor, such as flat tires on trailers and sprinkler systems being wrongly activated. Mr Beazley said none involved leakage of radioactivity.

Investigation Planned

BK180210 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] A parliamentary inquiry is to be held into safety procedures relating to nuclear warships visiting Australia. A senate committee will convene within 2 months and a Radio Australia Canberra reporter, Will Atkins, says it will look at ways of handling any accidental release of radioactivity from visiting vessels. [Begin Atkins recording] The inquiry has been ordered by the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense after it found major differences in the ways the states approach the issue of port safety and radioactivity accidents. The committee's chairman, Senator Gordon McIntosh, said recently released port safety plans in Western Australia did not cover nuclear weapons accidents nor accidents in country ports visited by nuclear-capable warships. As well, one major state, which he would not name, has said it will not accept responsibility for port safety in the event of a nuclear accident. [end recording]

NEW ZEALANDSOVIET FISHERMAN JUMPS SHIP, SEEKS RESIDENCE

HK170850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, Sept 17 (AFP) -- A sailor on a Soviet fishing vessel has jumped ship and asked to remain as a permanent resident in New Zealand, the government confirmed Wednesday. The man, first mate on the Soviet trawler Lesogorsk, left the vessel a week ago during a routine call at the port of Dunedin on South Island. The sailor, whom New Zealand authorities and government ministers declined to identify, walked from the wharf area into a local department store where he asked for local police assistance.

Immigration Minister Kerry Burke said Wednesday that the man has a valid temporary entry permit and "he has decided he likes the place." "He's not waving his fists and criticising his home country. He's not seeking asylum or refugee status, but merely the conversion of his temporary permit into a permanent residence permit, like hundreds seek each year." The man works on a Soviet trawler with a crew of about eighty that is involved in a joint venture fishing programme with the New Zealand firm Nelson Amalgamated Coolstores. The Soviet Embassy has discussed the sailor with the New Zealand Foreign Ministry, but is making no comment on the case at this stage.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MITTERRAND STATE VISIT

More on Suharto-Mitterrand Talks

BK170835 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The visiting French President, Francois Mitterrand, today is observing the Indonesian Nusantara Aircraft Industry and the Bandung Institute of Technology.

Yesterday several hours after arriving in Jakarta, President Mitterrand held talks with President Suharto on bilateral as well as international issues. [Passage omitted] During the talks between the two heads of state, they came to an agreement that both Indonesia and France shared the same views on various problems, including economic issues, especially concerning the need to set up the new world economic order. They also adopted the same principles such as on issues concerning Kampuchea, Afghanistan, South Africa, and Palestine. The two leaders also agreed that nuclear war threatened the lives of human beings and stated their support to disarmament campaigns as well as the proposal for the holding of a summit meeting between the superpowers. President Mitterrand and his entourage are on a 4-day state visit to Indonesia. President Mitterrand is scheduled to leave Indonesia after visiting the famous Bali Island on Friday.

Mokhtar Meets French Counterpart

BK170708 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Following his meeting with President Suharto in the state palace, Jakarta, this morning, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen that the committee which draws up the agenda for the United Nations General Assembly has again excluded the East Timor issue from discussion at this year's General Assembly. He said Indonesia is very happy with the postponement.

On his meeting with the French foreign minister, who is accompanying French President Mitterrand to Indonesia, he said the French foreign minister had briefed him on the latest developments in efforts to solve the Cambodian issue, including Prince Sihanouk's proposal on the need for a private meeting in Cambodia with the Phnom Penh government. In the meeting they also touched on Soviet leader Gorbachev's statement in Vladivostok recently concerning East-West tension, as well as the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

PAPERS CITED ON RUPIAH DEVALUATION, PRICES

BK180704 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Bandung PIKIRAN RAKYAT notes that the prices of basic commodities are in fact gradually rising against the wishes of the people, especially the low-income group. They live difficult lives, must they be more difficult? PIKIRAN RAKYAT wonders whether or not our economists had anticipated an increase in the prices of basic commodities before devaluating the rupiah. PIKIRAN RAKYAT quotes Mining and Energy Minister Subroto at the Parliamentary Budget Commission working meeting on Monday as saying that it is still uncertain whether the prices of fuel for domestic use will have to be increased or subsidized by the government. We certainly do not expect this uncertainty to drag on. In addition, PIKIRAN RAKYAT hopes that traders will not exploit the current situation to reap excessive profits.

Similarly, SUARA KARYA remarks on the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] commander's instructions to ABRI members to be vigilant and take firm action against those attempting to disproportionately increase prices of the nine basic commodities. SUARA KARYA calls on all parties to pay attention to the ABRI commander's instruction to ensure that normal price readjustments will not be affected or abused. SUARA KARYA says further that the success or failure of this devaluation will put national credibility at stake at home and abroad.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHIEF VIEWS ELECTION PROSPECTS

BK161535 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 13 Sep 86 p 20

[Interview with Indonesian Democratic Party Chairman Suryadi by TEMPO correspondent A. Luqman in Jakarta on 7 September]

[Text] [Luqman] What are the main obstacles faced by the Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI] in this coming general election?

[Suryadi] We have difficulties complying with the obligation to send a witness to the polling booths at several places. There are two reasons for this, namely we do not have enough manpower in places like Sulawesi, Bali, and East Nusatenggara because we really do not have personnel in these places. The second reason, which really makes us unhappy, is the fact that even if we manage to find people to become witnesses, they will usually withdraw for unclear reasons. We notice from past elections that there was a kind of insecure feeling among those who became PDI witnesses.

[Luqman] Do you then agree with the Functional Group [Golkar] leaders' claims that they are in total control of the eastern part of Indonesia?

[Suryadi] If they claim they have a strong power base in the eastern part of the country, I think they are right. However, if they say they are in total control, let us just wait and see when the elections come. The PDI is optimistic that the party will be more successful in all parts of the country than the previous elections. In East Nusatenggara, for instance, we did not have a single parliamentary seat. I think we will capture more than one seat during this coming election.

[Luqman] What percentage of votes will be your target?

[Suryadi] We have no target, but we want at least to maintain our old numbers. We will be happy if we can surpass them. I know it will hurt if we get less votes.

[Luqman] Do you think the PDC will be able to gain more votes than the United Development Party [PPP]?

[Suryadi] That is our wish, but we have not reached a stage where we can assess other party's strength because we are still busy with our own internal affairs.

[Luqman] Is there a possibility that the PDI might suffer a humiliating defeat?

[Suryadi] We never expect that to happen. Hopefully not.

[Luqman] If the PDI gets a very small number of votes, is there any intention to merge with Golkar?

[Suryadi] We have never thought about that. [laughter]

[Luqman] Do you think it is a dangerous thing for Golkar to win an absolute majority?

[Suryadi] If that happens, there will be at least the impression of a monolithic society. We respect Golkar and the PPP, but a monolithic situation will be incompatible with the principle of togetherness that we follow. The laws clearly stipulate that there are three sociopolitical groups in the country. Viewed from the cultural and ideological angle, the concept of consultation for the sake of consensus requires the existence of the three sociopolitical groups. Now, if there is only one group, that means an absence of such a concept. Viewed from the actual political reality, I do not think such a situation is proper. I think it is better for the three groups to exist together for the sake of holding consultations and reaching consensus.

[Luqman] Will you use the system of vote getter [two preceding words in English] in the 1987 elections?

[Suryadi] Those who will select the vote getter are human beings like us and they will select certain personalities. The vote getter will have certain significance to the voters in various areas and have no negative effect on the party. This means that if those certain personalities instead turn people away from the PDI, they are useless.

(Note: One vote getter willing to work for the PDI is Sucipto Suntoro, a former national soccer player. SUARA KARYA daily reported that Gareng, Sucipto's nickname, will be fielded in Central Java. "I shall be happy to be given any task for the benefit of PDI," said Sucipto, who is now active in the research and development division of the PDI.)

[Luqman] Do you have any plan to capitalize on the relatives of Bung Karno [late President Sukarno]?

[Suryadi] There is such a plan. Some of them have even come to us and expressed interest in working for PDI in the coming elections. However, they have come on their own behalf, not on behalf of the Bung Karno family.

[Luqman] Do you have any plans to visit and pay respect to Bung Karno's tomb?

[Suryadi] I have not thought about it, but people like me go and pay respect to the graves of our parents and parents-in-laws once a year.

(Note: According to Rahmawati, Bung Karno's daughter, up to now not a single son or daughter or Bung Karno has expressed a desire to campaign for the PDI. Their stand remains the same as that in the last elections: "We will support all groups, an attitude which is in line with Bung Karno's teachings.")

[Luqman] Some quarters have viewed the PDI's decision to support the nomination of President Suharto for another presidential term as a move taken too early. Do you agree with what they say -- that the move is aimed at gaining a certain political advantage?

[Suryadi] It can be interpreted that way. In fact, the move is part of the election preparations. I do not think it was too early because it was only taken last April.

[Luqman] Do you think there will be problems in selecting the PDI election candidates?

[Suryadi] I am sure there will be no problem. You mean will there be a rival party leadership? That will never happen. There will be no external pressure, either.

[Luqman] Do you consider the frequent rural trips by the Golkar chief as a sort of preelection campaigning?

[Suryadi] No. If the PDI can do it, we will. We believe that it is a normal thing to consolidate one's power base -- something that other political parties should also do.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR DEFENDS 'NEW ECONOMIC POLICY'

BK180721 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0702 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 18 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad said Thursday the government will not compromise in the implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) which will be continued until its objectives are achieved. "This policy has already reflected the willingness of UMNO and the Malays to compromise with the Non-Bumiputeras," the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) president said at the opening of the 37th UMNO General Assembly here. He reminded the opposers of the NEP not to assume that UMNO and the Malays were in the wrong or were weak when they remained silent when challenged.

"The Malays did not fight for independence together so that they can be the poor people in their own country. We have no intention of robbing anyone of his rights. But don't anyone try to rob us of ours," he said. Dr Mahathir said that in the other countries the race with the political and economic power had never entertained the other races which were left behind. In Malaysia, although the bumiputeras (sons of the soil) had political but not economic power, they still took care of the interests of the others, he added.

He said that all this while UMNO and the Malays had kept quiet when harsh words were used in the press, when the chauvinists talked as if the Malays had no rights in their own country and as if Malaysia was originally not a Malay country but part of a foreign land. Likewise, the Malays had kept quiet when the non-Malays said they did not like the word "bumiputera," that they did not want to hear the NEP mentioned and that they did not want any programmes to safeguard the lot of the bumiputeras and the Malays after the NEP. He said that actually the non-Malays knew that the objectives of the NEP would not be achieved when the period for its implementation expired, he added. "They also know that actually the achievements of the non-Malays have exceeded 40 percent although the period had not expired."

The prime minister said that according to projections, part of the quotas for the bumiputeras and foreigners would fall into the hands of the non-bumiputeras in 1990. "But from way back they had threatened that there will be tension if efforts to achieve the objectives of the NEP are continued after the target date in 1990." Dr Mahathir said UMNO, a major component party in the ruling National Front, and the Malays had not wanted to press the matter or to debate it "because we do not want to give the impression that the races in Malaysia are not in agreement." This was because UMNO and the Malays did not like to be dragged into an open debate as such action would cause tension and frighten off both the local and foreign investors, he said. "We do not want the country's economic growth to be affected by squabblings among ourselves and among the races in Malaysia. "Wherever we go we talk about stability and peace and Malaysia as an asset in attracting tourists and investors," he said.

However, it was unfortunate that such an attitude was interpreted by certain groups as the stand of the guilty and the weak and had resulted in "open threats being made." He said they purposely threatened the harmony and stability in the country so as to ensure that the implementation of the NEP was not continued until their objectives were met.

"They purposely give the wrong interpretation to the foreigners and investors to undermine the economic growth," he added.

He said the Malays wanted harmony, stability and strong economic growth but not at the expense of lowering their dignity. "We will not trade our respectability to the extent that our grandchildren are unable to lift their heads." The Malays would not barge in just for materialistic gains, he added. He said UMNO and the Malays had made many sacrifices, including accepting the fact that they were now one of the races in a multi-racial country. "It looks like the 'Bangsa Melayu' [Malay nation] has disappeared ... What remains is only the 'kaum melayu bangsa malaysia,' [Malaysians of Malay race] he said. He added that the Malays were prepared to curb their Malay feelings in politics and to fight the Malay extremists to the very end just to be friends with the other races.

He said certain quarters had blamed the NEP for several aspects of the general election results, giving the impression that the NEP was good but that the implementation was wrong and that it had only succeeded in creating several Malay millionaires. Denying such allegations, he said the NEP covered all economic and social activities which were of benefit not only to the Malays but also to the other races in the country. It was only after having the NEP that more children from the villages had become professionals and there were some Malay millionaires.

The prime minister asked whether it was a crime for the bumiputeras to become millionaires when prior to this there were many non-Malay millionaires wearing only singlets. He said that for every Malay millionaire there were probably at least 10 non-bumiputera millionaires. He said it was not a crime for one to become a millionaire because under a free economic system anyone with intelligence and initiative could become rich.

Dr Mahathir said that if Malaysia wanted to progress all the races must have a place and UMNO would work with its colleagues in the National Front to ensure that everyone got the place he deserved. He said UMNO and the Malays were prepared to cooperate with all the races although the urban Chinese had proved their chauvinism and rejected the hand of friendship extended in the recent general elections.

AQUINO MEETS REAGAN, GETS ENDORSEMENT

HK180231 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan lavished praise on Philippine President Corazon Aquino and strongly endorsed her political and economic policies. President Reagan, after a 15-minute private meeting in the Oval Office, said that his government would do all it could to help Mrs Aquino. President Reagan specifically endorsed Mrs Aquino's policy of talking to rebels of the New People's Army. He said Mrs Aquino has done her level best to unite a richly diverse people in a land of freedom and opportunity, and her efforts to reconcile all elements of her society and bring them into the democratic process are applauded in Washington. He said Washington was thinking about ways the bases could make more a contribution to the Philippines economy [as heard]. Mrs Aquino said she was gratified by President Reagan's support but issued a warning that her government was not prepared to accept direction from its former colonial ruler.

Another highlight of the president's 2d day in the United States was a meeting with the Filipino-American community. In her brief remarks after a Mass, the president thanked the U.S.-based supporters for helping restore freedom in the Philippines.

[Begin Aquino recording] ...our uprising in Manila. I would say that freedom was our great [words indistinct], was the reaffirmation of our faith [words indistinct]. The Filipino today [word indistinct] has turned a new face to the world, a face of faith and courage. And so it is that I think you today for your prayers and ask you to continue with them. I stand here as living proof of [words indistinct]. We need them in our country still. Freedom is priceless but memories are short. I ask you to pray for me, that I be (seriously) guided in every decision that I make. I request that you pray for our government [words indistinct] organization of men for the control [words indistinct]. [end recording]

LAUREL, ENRILE ASSURE PEOPLE ON PEACE, ORDER

HK1711145 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile assured the people yesterday that the peace and order situation is under control and that the government is taking vigorous measures against insurgency.

Laurel told newsmen that there "is nothing to worry about" as he dismissed reports that pro-Marcos fanatics might stage a coup during the absence of President Aquino.

Speaking at necrological services for slain former Magalang mayor Daniel Lacson, Enrile said that the government is determined to protect the people from "any atrocities by communist guerrillas and other lawless elements."

Yesterday at the 6th anniversary of Christian Fellowship, a charismatic group, he urged "all believers of any faith to join hands to fight" the communist menace.

Laurel noted that there has been no change in the situation since Mrs Aquino left that would disrupt government operations.

Laurel had earlier been referred to as "chief" or caretaker by Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, but there was no confirmation whether he said it in jest or in seriousness.

The President had announced that she would follow tradition by designating Arroyo as officer-in-charge.

The vice president said Arroyo did report to him for instructions as he had promised. Laurel, however, declined to divulge his instructions.

Laurel said he had sounded out the members of the National Security Council (NSC) on the possible need to convene the body, stressing he would call it to a session if necessary.

But he said he would inform the president first by telephone if the need to convene the NSC arises. One of the precautionary measures that the council could take up is the suspension of operations at the Laoag airport after 6 p.m., he said.

This is to prevent any plane from landing after that time following reports that deposed President Marcos might attempt to return here.

In a brief message in observance of "International Day of Peace" at the National Folk Arts Center in Mt. Makiling, Laguna, Laurel said it is imperative for Filipinos to work together to keep the peace.

He said the government under the leadership of President Aquino has embarked on nationwide campaign for human rights, equality and dignity, reconciliation and justice.

RAMOS TO 'HIT BACK HARD' AGAINST NPA ATTACKS

BK180136 Manila PNA in English 0049 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 18 (OANA/PNA) -- Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos Wednesday declared that from here on, the military will hit back hard against the NPAs to counteract the incessant rebel attacks. Ramos' move came at a time when some 150 NPAs raided a PC [Philippine Constabulary] detachment in San Pablo City, 70 kms from Metro Manila at dawn today killing one person and wounding ten others, including seven PC troopers.

In his strongest statement so far, Ramos said the Armed Forces will hit hard as it is necessary for the purpose in protecting and securing the population. As far as NPA [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] is concerned, there is no ceasefire other than those already negotiated on local levels based on the guidelines on government authorities which have the approval of the president and in which the NAFP took part in the preparation, Ramos said.

The NPA has been on the rampage lately ambushing government forces and attacking army outposts in various parts of the country. Ramos said the NPA attacks seem to negate, is contradictory to the recent pronouncement of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the NPA through the National Democratic Front (NDF), the fraud organization reportedly authorized to negotiate with the government. [sentence as received]

Based on statistics, a total of 1,489 violent incidents were recorded during the past six months pending Sept 15, which resulted in the killing of 307 soldiers, 189 Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF), and 90 policemen all over the country. This percentage is higher by 11 percent as compared to the same period immediately preceeding before [as received] the February revolution. Ramos also said that of the 1,489 violent incidents, 70 percent or 1,042 were initiated by the NPAs.

Records also show that more than 600 NPAs were killed from March 1 to Sept 15 in various clashes with government forces during the same period. In addition, 502 civilians including 58 government officials were also killed by the NPAs. During the period, Ramos said.

Although the current total number of government troops is lower by five percent as compared to the same period immediately preceeding, the quality of fatalities on the government side has increased, he said. He said there were more military officers killed now than before.

From March 1 to Sept 15, a total of 15 officers, one mayor and three Sangguniang Bayan members were killed as compared to 14 officers, one governor and one mayor to the period immediately preceeding, he added. Ramos also said that civilian fatalities slightly increased by three percent. He said there is a decreasing ratio of NPAs killed as compared before [as received].

Today, more than ever, the communist terrorist no longer descriminate on [as received] their targets. Defenseless civilians and children are being attacked, Ramos said. As part of the communist action, the rebels attacked townhalls, police stations and even carting away valuable office equipment.

Ramos said that more than ever before, the NPAs have become bolder perpetrating more atrocities and inflicting heavy casualties on the government side. It is believed that these armed activities are intended to destroy the fighting will of the soldiers and a deliberate effort to strengthen its position in the current ceasefire negotiations.

He also condemned the CPP-NPAs recent press statements that rightists in and outside the government may stage fake ambushes, attack on military camps and assassination and put the blame on the rebels. How can this be when we are the ones suffering? Ramos asked.

In fact, Ramos said, it was President Aquino who offered the hand of reconciliation to the insurgents last April 20. He said, it was the president who first offered the possibility of a ceasefire. These pronouncements of President Aquino have been consistently followed faithfully by the military, he said.

Orders 'All-Out' Action

HK180239 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos reacted angrily yesterday [17 Sep] to the continuing attacks by NPA rebels despite sincere government efforts towards peace and reconciliation. The chief of staff ordered all-out vigorous military actions against the rebels. In a virtual declaration of total war against the NPA, Gen Ramos said that henceforth the military will hit back hard against the NPA to counter incessant rebel attacks. Ramos' statement came at a time when some 150 NPA's raided a PC [Philippine Constabulary] detachment in San Pablo City, killing 1 and wounding 10 others. Gen Ramos also gave assurances that the country's internal security is very much under control. He admitted however that there continue to be some violent incidents which he said are perpetrated by communist rebels.

[Begin Ramos recording] While this government has been very, very consistent and sincere in following a policy of reconciliation and peace with honor, it is the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army], consistent with their track record of the past 50 or 55 years, since 1930, that has been engaging in various forms of the struggle -- a combination of the parliamentary or legal struggle and the armed struggle -- and which, at this time, they have heightened these policies of violence and terrorism in the countryside and propaganda and political initiatives and their sort of parliamentary struggle. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

24 KILLED, 25 WOUNDED IN RECENT NPA CLASHES

HK171113 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Twenty-four men were killed and 25 others wounded in various insurgency-related incidents in the last 4 days throughout the country. The incidents included the massacre of five children and the kidnap and murder of a senior officer of the communist guerrillas. This report reached the office of Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos today. The death toll includes seven NPA members, 5 militarymen, and the others are either policemen, civilian Home Defense Forces men, or civilians. Most of the wounded are soldiers or policemen.

NPA SEES MOVE TO 'RESTORE FASCIST RULE'

HK171251 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 13

[Text] The New People's Army (NPA) general staff accused the "ultrarightists" in and outside the government yesterday of attempting to topple the Aquino government and "restore fascist rule in the country."

In a press statement, the NPA charged that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was in collusion with the "loyalists" in "crude maneuvers" to destabilize the government "during and right after" President Aquino's visit to the United States.

Furthermore, they plan to put the blame on the revolutionary forces, thus providing them justification which they sorely need to stage a coup d'etat, the NPA statement said.

It also accused Enrile of "whipping up anticommunist hysteria among the people by blowing out of proportion" incidents linked with the revolutionary movement.

Citing the Campo Aguinaldo shooting as a case in point, the NPA said that "it was made to appear that the gunman was an NPA partisan and the incident was part of a plot to attack military installations in the metropolis."

"Nothing can be farther from the truth," the NPA said.

It also charged that "Fake ambushes, attacks on military camps, assassinations" would be staged and the blame placed on the NPA.

Saying that the NPA is solidly supporting the peace initiatives of the National Democratic Front (NDF), the statement said that "we will not engage in acts that would unduly jeopardize the ongoing talks or be used by the fascists in their bid to return to power."

Ramos Dismisses Claims

HK171157 Hong Kong AFP in English 1153 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept 17 (AFP) -- Philippine Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos Wednesday dismissed communist claims that the military may stage fake rebel attacks to justify a coup as he released statistics showing the mounting death toll in the insurgency.

"How can this be, when we are the ones suffering?" Gen. Ramos said in a statement, citing statistics which showed more than 900 government soldiers have been killed in clashes with the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) rebels during the past seven months.

The NPA's "General Staff," in a statement received here Tuesday, had repeated a denial of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's charge that the NPA was responsible for the killing of two soldiers in an attack on the suburban Manila main armed forces camp last week.

"They are also not far from staging fake ambushes, attacks on military camps, assassinations and similar acts placing the blame on the NPA and other revolutionary forces," said the one-page statement.

It said this would provide the alleged plotters with a "justification which they sorely need to stage a coup d'etat."

The NPA is one of the groups under the National Democratic Front (NDF) alliance, which is represented by former newsmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel in current peace talks with the government.

Mr Enrile, whose mutiny against former President Ferdinand Marcos sparked the February revolt that swept Mrs Aquino to power, is cynical of the government's peace talks with communists, saying the left merely wants to share power and later take over.

The NPA statement, dropped off at news agencies here a day after Mrs Aquino's departure for a U.S. visit, charged Mr Enrile of having an "unholy alliance" with backers of Mr Marcos and the "military establishment" to destabilize the Aquino government.

"We vow to thwart all moves by Enrile and his ilk to regain fascist power and destroy all the hard-won democratic gains of the people," it said. [passage omitted]

NPA ACTIVITY INCREASES IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

HK170613 Davao City PERYODIKO DABAW in English 3 Sep 86 p 5

[By Philippine News & Features]

[Text] Bacolod City (COBRA-ANS/PNF) -- Battle lines have been drawn between progressive forces and elements whipping up anticommunist hysteria in Negros Occidental.

What triggered the emerging confrontation was the modified land use and land-sharing program of government and the liberal land owners' organizations and the successful demand of workers and farmers to curtail military governments.

Some three weeks ago, planters in the Murcia area, some 20 kilometers east of Bacolod City, agitated for the deployment of military forces there in the wake of successive raids by unidentified armed men who burned farm equipment, stole carabaos and harvested rice belonging to planters in that area. Most of those victimized, it was gathered by COBRA-ANS/PNF [Expansion unknown/Philippine News and Features], were landowners known to have supported the deposed Marcos dictatorship.

The military attributed the incidents to New People's Army guerillas operating in the area. Some Negrenses, however, pointed out that there were various armed bands in that part of Negros.

After a meeting between planters and the military, Murcia townfolk awoke one morning in the company of soldiers deployed in their town.

An Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) accompanied the troopers, who numbered about a hundred.

Alarmed at the military deployment, workers and farmers trooped to Bacolod, vowing not to return home unless civil and military authorities promised to limit the movement of troops.

An agreement was later forged between all parties, with safeguards on the people's lives and property.

It was evidently a development the military and the planters resented.

The military maintained that the mass action in Bacolod was part of an NPA "psywar".

Later, the military headed by its top-ranking officials here, stepped up its campaign among the planters, the upper middle classes and even students against the NPA.

They said hold-ups and robberies were the work of the NPA in the cities.

A top-ranking military officer said during his propaganda campaign that most of the sectoral groups were fronts of the CPP-NPA-NDF (Communist Party-New People's Army-National Democratic Front.)

Members of the Women of Negros, an umbrella organization of various women's groups, were enlisted in the anti-communist campaign which included even the members of the clergy as targets.

Leaflets were even distributed at the public plaza during celebrations marking Senator Benigno Aquino's third death anniversary. Carrying the title, Negros Anti-Communist Crusade, the leaflet once more repeated its charges that the militant labor union, the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), was a communist front.

The leaflet also said most cause-oriented organizations were "fronts" of the CPP-NPA-NDF.

LOCAL OFFICIALS CLAIM INSURGENCY 'NOT CRITICAL'

HK161311 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimental Jr. said yesterday majority of the local officials nationwide believe that the insurgency problem in the country is not as critical as reported in newspapers.

Pimentel told members of the Rajah Sulaiman Rotary Club at the Manila Hilton that a survey conducted among 1,600 town and city mayors and provincial governors showed that the local officials feel that the problem with the rebels is "not a threat to the stability" of the 7-month Aquino government.

Almost half the officials polled, however, rejected a proposal to make Cordillera an autonomous region. Thirty-four per cent of the 1,600 officials favored the proposal, Pimentel said.

Pimentel said 56 per cent of the 1,600 officials said the communist insurgency is not critical.

He said, however, 23.11 per cent of the officials believe the insurgency problem is critical with 4.92 per cent describing the problem as "very critical."

Pimentel said local officials from Southern Tagalog, Eastern Visayas and Western Visayas reported they have a "very critical" insurgency problem.

The officials traced the problem to poverty, failure of the government to fulfill promises, military abuses, human rights violations, unequal distribution of land and non-implementation of a genuine land reform program.

MILITARIZATION IN VISAYAS REPORTED INCREASING

HK170619 Davao city PERYODIKO DABAW in English 4 Sep 86 p 4

[By Philippine News & Features]

[Text] Cebu City -- Militarization continues to haunt the masses in the Philippine countryside as government security forces try to neutralize the New People's Army, armed wing of the clandestine Communist Party of Philippines.

In the Visayas region, 160 political prisoners are still in military detention camps. Some have been charged with criminal offenses; others have not been charged with criminal offenses; others have not been charged at all. Fifty-six were arrested after the February uprising that toppled the 20-year Marcos dictatorship.

The Cebu-based Visayas Secretariat of Social Action (VISSA) has reported that 540 people were detained from January-June; 380 were freed when President Aquino ordered the military to release all political detainees.

Military abuses appear to be escalating in the island of Negros where 25 farmers have reportedly been summarily executed by soldiers. There were 80 politically related killings in the entire Visayas from January to June, compared to 42 for the same period last year.

Nine persons were abducted by security forces in the provinces of Negros Occidental, Leyte, Southern Leyte and Western Samar.

Eleven villages in the region have been desolated as a result of the Armed Forces of the Philippines' counter-insurgency drive. In Camindangan, Siplalay, Negros Occidental, twenty-four houses were burned by troopers pursuing communist-led NPA guerrillas.

Government militiamen and various anti-communist religious cults, aside from regular as the culprits in the massacre of 17 villagers and the indiscriminate shooting of 3 others.

The abuses being committed by uniformed men seem more brutal than those during the Marcos rule. Here are the most significant cases:

The wife and two daughters of Marcos Ramirez, a farmer of Barangay Bito, Taft, Eastern Samar were found to have been sexually abused before being killed allegedly by Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] elements last May 2.

Seven-year-old Pablo Hilardes became a man overnight after his parents and older brother were hacked to death by an armed band. Conchita Hilardes, his mother, bore stab wounds in both breasts, and had been tortured and sexually molested. Machete-wielding troopers of the 47th Army Infantry Batalilion (IB), and the CHDF in Aklan allegedly hacked to death Joelde Tomas and Leodegario Irojo, both members of the militant Aklan Peasants' Association.

Villagers who openly display their support for President Aquino are also harassed, questioned, arrested and tortured, if not outrightly executed by soldiers loyal to former President Marcos.

Despite the Aquino government's attempt to end the 17-year-old NPA guerilla war, the military has also deployed more soldiers in the region.

Five full-size Army battalions and other combat units have been pouring into the southern islands since last May.

Battle-tested soldiers of the 12th IB, PA [Philippine Army] from Mindanao and a hundred more combat-ready men were assigned in Panay recently to replenish existing units, including the 7th Field Artillery Battalion.

The 5th and 6th IB, PA were placed in Negros island despite protests from local residents.

Two battlions of the 56th and 57th IB were also deployed in Samar Last June.

In Leyte, a complete battalion of trainees is reportedly undergoing intensive combat training in San Miguel, where a military camp is located.

On the other hand, Boholanos have succeeded in blocking attempts of the military to send a battalion to the island.

But extensive recruitment and training of men is reportedly being conducted in Cebu island for counter-insurgency warfare. Until recently, a military chopper used to fly over the metropolis daily apparently for reconnaissance missions.

Some segments of the military are also arming anti-communist fanatic groups.

In Northern Samar, members of the little-known Material Spiritual Transcendental Inc. (MSTI) allegedly killed Noel Calespara and Megildo Baldistoy last May 28.

Farther east of Samar island, a group named "Tikasan", which in Waray-waray means robbers composed of active and non-active CHDF troopers, terrorize the residents in the hinterland villages.

A roving pseudo-religious group, known as Sagrado Corazon Se-or [sacred heart] or Tadtad, which earned its barbaric reputation from its practice of chopping up its victims, roam the mountain villages of Balaban, Tuburan and Asturias in Cebu, and in Negros Oriental and Bohol.

Other religious cults who wreak havoc and terror in the region are the "Rizalista" or "Filipinista in Leyte, the Philippine Divine Missionary Council, White Rock, Tres Cantos [three songs] Amahan Kristo Rizal [Father Christ], Putian and Pulahan [whites and reds].

The armed men of political warlords like Armin Gustilo and Ramon Durano are also active in counter-insurgency. They have reportedly been absorbed into the CHDF.

COMMUNISTS ASSAIL AQUINO-BALWEG ACCORD

HK171133 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 86 p 11

[By reporter Carmel M. Pizarro]

[Text] Baguio City -- Top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] New People's Army criticized Fr. Conrado Balweg, the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] and the peace pact forged between CPLA and President Corzaon C. Aquino last Saturday at Mt. Data Lodge, in Mountain Province.

Ignacio Capigsan, a high ranking member of the CPP; William Salag-ey, an NPA commander; and their colleague Andres Fernando claimed that Balweg has actually "surrendered" and that the CPLA has acquired a legal status of being a paramilitary unit like the Civil Home Defense Forces.

In a news briefing Monday night, the three said CPLA has allegedly received armalite last Sept 7 from the government even before Mrs. Aquino met with Balweg. The CPLA has become a potential enemy of the NPA, they added.

Salag-ey said the baby armalite given by President Aquino at the peace talks at Mr. Data Lodge is not the first time CPLA received arms from the Aquino government.

Because of this, the possibility of fighting between NPA and CPLA is not remote, they said.

However, according to Fernando, if trouble erupts it will not be instigated by the NPA. "It will probably be instigated by the military."

Capigsan added that they don't want confrontation between the NPA and the CPLA accelerated since it is bad for their image.

Capigsan added that based on experience the CPLA will disintegrate if left alone.

Capigsan also criticized the CPLA in forging a peace pact with the Aquino Government because it has no clear political basis.

On the concession the CPLA got from the government, Capigsan belittled such concession.

The only important thing the CPLA got is the freedom to move unharmed around the Cordillera, he added.

On the freeze of the construction of the Chico River Dam and cessation of operation of the Cellophil Resources Corp., Capigsan said these have long been granted to the Cordillera people.

CORDILLERA POSITION PAPER LISTS 26 DEMANDS

HK171457 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 sep 86 p 11

[By reporter Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] The Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] of Catholic priest Conrado Balweg is asking for the Aquino government's recognition of a "Cordillera nation" and respect for its indigenous social institutions which the CPLA considers "socialistic" and of "pristine democracy."

In a package of 25 demands contained in a position paper submitted by the rebel priest to President Corazon C. Aquino during their meeting last Saturday, the CPLA would like the Cordillera tribesmen's traditional government, communal land tenure and economy, and practice of "direct democracy" to continue; and internal taxation system to be allowed; and other rights they would enjoy as an autonomous nation.

The position paper actually lists 26 demands in all, including the declaration of a ceasefire between the CPLA and government troops. But the truce was forged during last Saturday's talks with the holding of a native Cordillera rite.

The paper will form the basis of negotiations between the Aquino government and the tribesmen for a permanent political solution to the "Cordillera problem."

It was issued in the name of the Cordillera Bodong Association (CBA) -- the proposed autonomous government, the CPLA, and the Northern Luzon National Front (NLNF).

The paper explained that the Cordillera nation would be composed of all tribal communities in the Gran Cordillera Central and adjoining areas of the Sierra Madre and Caraballo.

Fr. Balweg also said during the talks that non-indigenous people who now reside permanently in the Cordillera form part of the Cordillera nation.

Another demand has been partially met. The paper asks for guarantees from the Aquino government that it would abolish the pine logging and processing project of Cellophil Resources Corp. largely based in Abra and the project of the National Power Corp. to build a hydroelectric dam in Bontok and Kalinga.

The two projects opened 200,000 hectares of the Tinggian peoples' communal forest to private logging or would have drowned several villages and farmlands of the Bontok and Kalinga people. More than any other, these projects fed the Cordillera rebellion against the Manila-based government.

The tribesmen seek the abolition of current political boundaries. These separate the homelands of the various tribal communities between two regions and break up those of the same language groups or even tribes among different provinces.

They call for the Aquino government's recognition of their "Cordillera Autonomous Socialist State" within a "Federal Republic of the Philippines."

One demand put forward by the tribesmen calls for reparations for the "wanton exploitation" of the Cordillera natural resources by the majority people.

They point out that these exploiters were the "colonized people" under Spain, the United States and Japan -- and foreign interests which they said were ushered in by the government of the Philippine Republic.

The outsiders' exploitation of the Cordillera forests and mineral deposits, the paper points out, not only "has scarcely any respect for the personal and social lives of people" but also has no "iota of regard for the natural ecology."

"The greed for private profit and irresponsibility with regards to everything else that attends the outsiders' intrusion into the lands and lives of the Cordillera people stand in glaring contrast with the traditional care that they take to conserve resources and maintain the natural balance of the environment," the paper said.

The tribesmen's position paper talks of "internal colonialism" which they now suffer. They charge that while they, together with the Muslims, successfully fought the Spanish empire which colonized the rest of the Philippines, there has been a reversal of roles. The former colonized people now continue "the ways of the (foreign) colonial masters."

The Cordillera Bedong Association -- Cordillera People's Liberation Army -- Northern Luzon National Front ask the Philippine government to:

-- Recognize the autonomy of the people composing the Cordillera nation in their existing homelands in the Gran Cordillera Central and contiguous areas.

-- Recognize also the autonomy of similar tribal people in Northern Luzon that properly belongs to the Cordillera nations.

-- Respect the integrity of the Cordillera national community and dismantle artificial political boundaries cutting across tribal peoples of the Gran Cordillera Central and Contiguous areas "in complete disregard of their common indigenous culture binding them together in a single society with a distinct identify."

-- Guarantee the independence and freedom of the Cordillera nation in preserving and developing its ingenious socialist way of life and more order.

-- Guarantee the Cordillera nation's equality with the rest of the Philippine's Citizenry.

-- Set up a Federal Republic of the Philippines that allows the existence within its framework of autonomous and co-equal states, including a Cordillera autonomous socialist state, a Bangsa Moro republic as demanded by the Moro nation, as well as similar state or states of other minority national communities and of the rest of the Filipinos.

-- Recognize the primary ownership by the people of the Cordillera nation of the lands, natural resources and other ancestral patrimonies in their own homelands, as well as their right to determine the disposition and utilization of these.

-- Recognize the prior operation of the traditional and indigenous system of communal ownership, stewardship and tenure for lands, natural resources or other national patrimonies of the Cordillera peoples "over the Torrens system of private titling of properties introduced from the outside."

-- Abolish presidential decrees Nos. 410 and 705 and all other Philippine laws that "alienate" from the Cordillera people their lands, forest, stands, mineral resources and other communal patrimonies.

-- Recognize the Cordillera Bodong Association as the organ of self-government of the Cordillera nation.

-- Recognize the system of direct democracy expressed in village or tribal assemblies and councils as the basis of the Cordillera autonomous state's legislative system.

-- Recognize the custom laws and traditional mores, indigenous systems of enforcing these customs and administering justice as the autonomous state's legal and judicial system.

-- Integrate the codified custom laws and mores of the Cordillera people into the Philippine system of laws, "which shall have prior operation within the autonomous state over and above external laws."

-- Guarantee the integrity of the legislative and judicial systems of the autonomous state within the framework of the Philippine legislative and judicial systems.

-- Respect the integrity of the communal and natural economy of the autonomous state and "allow its consolidation as the foundation upon which modern industry, finance and trade can be developed."

- Allow an internal taxation system in the autonomous state "with provision for the sharing of the tax proceeds with the government of the Philippine Republic, instead of direct tax levying and collection by the latter."
- Transfer to the government of the Cordillera state the ownership, operation and management of all business corporations or shares of corporate equity within the state owned by the government of the Philippine Republic.
- Pay reparations in terms of funds and development assistance from the government of the Philippine Republic to the Cordillera nation "for the decade of wanton exploitation of its natural resources with the consequent irreparable damage to its peoples' lives, economy and ecology."
- Respect the "sovereign right" of the Cordillera nation to defend its people and homeland from external aggression and to maintain the CPLA as the internal security force of the autonomous state.
- Leave the enforcement of internal security in the autonomous state "primarily with members of the Cordillera nation."
- Respect the right of the Cordillera nation to conserve and protect its natural resources and "to maintain the natural ecosystem in the autonomous state against the act of outsiders who represent a different life philosophy, moral value, and attitude towards their environment."
- Guarantee the permanent abolition of the projects of Cellophil and the National Power Corporation.
- Respect the right of the Cordillera people to preserve their own cultures, modes of worship, languages, and their freedom to evolve their own national language.
- Respect the freedom of the Cordillera nation to receive humanitarian or development aid from outside sources and cultivate cultural relations with foreign people.
- "Sign a written agreement binding the government of the Philippine Republic to honor and implement its undertaking to fulfill the above conditions for settlement of the Cordillera war of national liberation."

MILITARY CONFIRMS PRO-AQUINO 'YELLOW ARMY'

HK171019 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 5

[By Vittorio Vitug]

[Text] The military confirmed yesterday the existence of the so-called "Yellow Army." A right-wing armed force loyal to President Aquino, is being trained by Israeli commandos band which recently arrived in the country.

A declassified intelligence report leaked to newsmen said the Israeli commandos belong to the "Mossad," the intelligence unit of the Israeli army. Israelis are known for their expertise in military combat skills.

The report said the "Yellow Army," which reportedly has 2,000 members, is being trained at the sprawling grounds of Hacienda Luisita in Tarlac, owned by the President.

The report was the first official document confirming the existence of the army. Government and military authorities have remained tight-lipped on the matter.

The reporter said Central Luzon security authorities have "positively confirmed" the training of the army members and the arrival of the Israeli nationals. The number of the Israelis, however, was not stated in the report.

The report further said the weapons being used by the trainees are made in Israel. They include the powerful Galil rifle and the Uzi, a machine pistol.

Members of the Presidential Guard Battalion are being trained side by side with the "Yellow Army," the report said.

The "Yellow Army" is at present taking the basic combat driving course and VIP security courses.

The report said a "tie-up" between the training and the recent Malacanang directive ordering that all firearms confiscated from the customs be turned over to the Palace is possible.

The order a senior officer said, authorizes Palace officials to claim all seized guns.

MINDANAO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT SAID GROWING

HK161403 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[By F.V. Maragay]

[Text] The recognized leader of the Mindanao Independence Movement [MIM] said recently that a growing number of Muslims and Christians in Mindanao now favor the move to form their own separate, independent republic.

Reuben Canoy, founding chairman of the MIM, said in a television program aired Saturday night that the people of Mindanao will attain true political and economic liberation not through "limited autonomy" but through real autonomy which is nothing short of independence.

He argued that the social discontent in Mindanao will not end unless the people inhabiting the island are given full control over the management of their own resources.

Canoy, who ran as a presidential candidate in the February election, accused the central government based in Manila of making Mindanao a "milking cow" which contributes more than 50 percent of the country's gross national product but which gets only 14 percent in government budgetary spending.

He said the MIM shares the sentiments of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in trying to secure the independence of Mindanao although he did not say whether the MIM and the MNLF have forged a link to attain their common secessionist objective.

He said he saw little signs that the Aquino government will be able to change the decades-old neglect of the problems of Mindanao.

Former MP Homobono Adaza, another panelist in the program, cited the establishment of a federal Mindanao state as a better alternative to secession.

Adaza said federalization will enable the people of Mindanao to attain a great degree of self-rule without dismembering the Philippine republic.

Stressing that the federal system is "a happy compromise between independence and autonomy," the Mindanao politician said "all aspects of autonomy envisioned under the Tripoli Agreement" can be implemented by the federal state.

Datu Firdausi Abbas, executive council chairman of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party (BMIP), assailed Nur Misuari, leader of an MNLF splinter group, for insisting on the creation of a separate Muslim state which, he said, is in defiance of the wishes of the Organization of Islamic Countries [as published] (OIC).

Abbas pointed out that Misuari's stand will not succeed because "he does not represent the Bangsa Moro people or the people of Mindanao."

He accused Misuari of violating the demand of the OIC for a common MNLF panel, composed of the MNLF's three main factions, to negotiate a peace settlement with the Aquino government. The two other factions are the Moro Islamic Liberation Front headed by Hashim Salamat and the MNLF reformist group of Dimas Pundato.

Abbas said Misuari did not support the formation of the panel because he feared that he, being for secession, may be outvoted by the moderate MNLF factions, who are for autonomy.

He said it was Misuari, not President Aquino, who gained much from the government-sponsored peace talks recently held in Jolo, Sulu.

Abbas said that by talking to the President, Misuari was able to project himself as a leader who speaks for the whole MNLF and the Muslim Filipinos, which, he said, is far from what he is in reality.

"There were no gains achieved on the part of the Philippine government in the Jolo meeting," he said. "No gains were achieved on the part of the Bangsa Moro. All gains were only on the part of Misuari. What was accomplished was nothing more than a big theatrical show," he added.

DEPUTY MINISTER TO MEET MNLF FACTION LEADERS

HK151125 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano will meet other factions of the Moro National Liberation Front, or MNLF. For more details, here is Marilou Linggad: [Begin recording] Tamano is expected to leave for Saudi Arabia on Thursday to meet with Hashim Salamat and Dimas Pundato. The two are leaders of different factions in the MNLF and both are based in Jeddah. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tamano was ordered by President Aquino, who wanted other MNLF factions to join in the search for a solution to the Mindanao problem. Tamano's meetings with Salamat and Pundato were agreed upon at the Islamic Conference Organization meeting. Last week, President Aquino met with Nur Misuari, MNLF leader, in Sulu and reached a ceasefire agreement. While in Saudi Arabia, Tamano will also look into the conditions of Filipino workers in Riyadh and Jeddah. [end recording]

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